2: Adams E-4,5 (1970-1971) 1973 SR9 Carib SR9
(1932-1971) Barama River

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121 population density. For the most part, these ecological studies
161 consider population size a variable in a closed system. Thus, low
[182] density is attained by behavioral patterns which regulate population size relative to local resources. Cultural practices which control conception or carry a high mortality hazard for an age segment of the population intervene to limit the population size below the limits of the available resources. In the case of the Upper Barama River Caribs, changes in population size will be investigated in relation to a succession of external resources and can be easily identified.

114 Data for this study were collected from several sources.
• 127 Gillin's report on the same group, The Barama River Caribs of British Guiana (1936) has already been mentioned. In addition, archival data of a general nature and census reports were collected in Georgetown. Finally, field work was conducted on the population in question over a nine-month period in 1970-71.

121 In sum, this inquiry is a case study of cultural change and
*[77 attendant shifts in aspects of the human population ecology. The
16 focus is directed to adaptations made by the Upper Barama River
[182] Carib population with their entrance into a regional political economy. The nexus between the nature and extent of external resources available in the Upper Barama River drainage basin and changes in the organization and size of the local Carib population will be explored in the following chapters.

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a difference in language spoken by these two groups of people. However, all such Carib language distinctions are being rapidly lost as the language is undergoing modification with the increased centralization of the population and reliance on English.

[7]Baramita and Baramita Air Strip are two separate settlements.

[8]This number was depleted by thirty-two. These people recently had gone to Matthew's Ridge. Also, the entire population of Anama, thirty-two persons, had gone with them. At this time, nineteen from In Time had gone to Matthew's Ridge as well.

[166] [9]This common size may represent a decrease in the mobility of the Carib population among different remote settlements as reported by Gillin.

[10]An old man and wife, too decrepit to travel, were located at Piai.

• [127] [11]Data for this necessarily diachronic perspective on the population sizes are available from a variety of sources. These include Gillin's census data (1936), government census estimates and records, reports of the Malaria Eradication Programme, voting registration lists, and population data collected in the Upper Barama River area during the 1970-71 field work. The diversity of these quantitative [163] reports presents several problems. First of all, the Caribs do not record their birth dates. Nor do they place any emphasis on remembering how old any individual is. Consequently, all recorded ages are estimates made by the observer. Some age data were collected by the nominal categories of adult and child. Furthermore, with varying purposes for collecting population data, territorial units have not been consistent. In different enumerations the Upper Barama River area has been aggregated with portions of adjacent territory. Although these data limitations underscore the conditions of less than laboratory control involved in studying human behavioral adaptations, they do not preclude inquiry.

[184] [12]Among the Carib women at Baramita Air Strip this pattern appears to be particular to each woman and not related to seasons or other cyclical events.

Kloos reports a similar pattern for the interval between births for the Maroni River Caribs of Surinam. In this instance, women are tending to reproduce a child every thirty months over a period of thirty years (1971:102).

[13]Of course, this calculation does not account for twins or other [845] multiple births. Among the Carib women at Baramita Air Strip, two have given birth to twins which are discriminated against in no way.